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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to investigate whether there was a consistent relationship between various deviant personality patterns and the status of the home from which the child came. Subjects were 300 adolescents from a population of 834 Caucasian teenagers, aged 12 to 18, not mentally deficient or retarded, from across the U.S., who were involved in psychotherapy for a minimum of 10 sessions. The personality characteristics under investigation were assessed by the MMPI. Groups were arranged on the basis of residential status (divorce, death, foster placement, or intact home), by age at loss, sex of parent lost. Significant results on differences among personality characteristics were obtained in three categories, namely, residential status, age at loss and sex of parent lost. This study identified abnormal personality characteristics which are unique to adolescents from non-intact homes. Interpretation of findings suggest that (1) deviated sex role behaviors observed in adolescents with only one parent may arise from loss of a necessary role model on which to base their own gender-appropriate behavior; (2) increased acting out may be attributable to imitation of parental models for behavior displayed by significant others at the time of the loss; and (3) intervention efforts might employ a purposive manipulation of environmental factors, specifically training in effective parenting techniques and making available appropriate sex role models. (Author)

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Parental Divorce, Death and Foster Home Placement As Related to Personality Profiles of Adolescents In Psychotherapy.

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Parental Divorce, Death and Foster Home Placement As Related To Personality Profiles of Adolescents in Psychotherapy

While no single event is universally considered to place excessive demands on the adaptive skills of an individual, the crisis of a separation or divorce of one's parents is thought to favor such reactions (Klein & Lindemann, 1961; Darbonne, 1967). An increase in the frequency of the dissolution of marriages in the United States has been followed by a sharp rise in the number of articles whose focus is the evaluation of the impact of this event on the mental health of children from these families. Twenty per cent of the children involved in a primary prevention facility had histories of parental loss as compared to ten per cent in the general population (Stolberg, 1973; Hetherington & Deur, 1971). Participants in this early intervention program had been identified as having behavior problems severe enough to interfere with their academic involvements. Unique referral problem patterns for this group were found to be correlated with the marital status of their parents (Felner, Stolberg, & Cowen, 1975).

Stolberg (1973) and Felner, Stolberg and Cowen (1975) reported that the referral problem patterns of school maladapting children who have experienced these parental crises are significantly different from the referral patterns of children who have not. The problem patterns of the children of divorced parents are different from those of the families in which a parent has died. Children from the former group show significantly more acting out behaviors and those of the latter group exhibit more withdrawn and depressed behavior (Stolberg, 1973).

The efforts of Hetherington (1966, 1972, 1973), Hetherington and Frankie (1967), Hetherington and Deur (1971), Biller (1971), Biller and Weiss (1970) and Herzog and Sudia (1973) have yielded certain demographic variables which serve to further differentiate these crisis children according to the behavior problem patterns they exhibit. These variables are the sex of the child, the child's age at the time of the loss, whether or not the parental loss resulted from some voluntary action and which parent has been lost from the home environment.

Frequent emotional upsets by the child in the form of crying and increased withdrawal from group activity has been reported following separation from the mother (Bowlby, 1973). At each age, proportionately fewer girls demonstrated these upsets than did boys and the intensity and duration of these displays were greater for the male.

The father's impact on such facets of personality development as identification and sex role has been given greater emphasis by contemporary researchers and theorists (Biller & Weiss, 1970). It has been suggested that the father is the most important figure in the reciprocal sex role-learning of his offspring, regardless of their gender (Johnson, 1965). This has been attributed to the differential treatment of the children with respect to their sex.

The age of the child at the time of the loss of the parent has been shown to be of maximum importance with respect to the ensuing behavioral problems (Hetherington, 1972; Hetherington, 1966; Hetherington & Deur, 1971). No differences have been observed in father-absent children if the separation has occurred after the child's fifth birthday (Biller & Bahm, 1970;

Hetherington & Deur, 1971).

One other variable which influences the resulting patterns is the cause or reason for the separation from the parent (Stolberg, 1973; Felner, Stolberg, & Cowen, 1975; Hetherington, 1972). Children of divorced families exhibit greater acting-out and impulsive behaviors. When death of a parent is the cause of the loss, the patterns observed are of the withdrawn, moody and inhibited variety.

The purpose of this study is first, to ascertain whether personality profiles of adolescents in psychotherapy vary in conjunction with the marital history of the child's parents. The second goal is to identify demographic variables which will serve to further distinguish variations in personality characteristics. The variables to be studied are the marital history of the child's parents (parental divorce, parental death, foster home placement, intact), age of the child at the time of the divorce, sex of the parent lost from the home and current marital status of the parent with whom the child is living.

Methods

Subjects: Subjects were 300 adolescents from a population of 834 Caucasian teenagers, aged 12 to 18, not mentally deficient or retarded, from across the U.S. These individuals were in psychotherapy for a minimum of ten sessions with Ph.D. psychologists, MSW social workers and psychiatrists who were working in 174 agencies in 30 states. Subjects were broken down by demographic data relating to residential characteristics into categories of children of divorced parents, of widowed parents, of foster parents and of parents whose marriages were intact. The data was obtained from Philip

A. Marks, Ph.D., of the Ohio State University and were from his actuarial investigation of adolescent MMPI profiles (Marks, Seeman and Haller, 1974).

Instruments: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI): All subjects were given the full KKPI with the "Cannot Say" alternative eliminated. Those protocols in which fifty or more items had not been answered were excluded. T-scores on the MMPI were based on adolescent norms.

Hypotheses: The two major hypotheses were:

1. Children from broken homes will show differences in personality characteristics when compared to those children from intact homes. Children from broken and foster homes will show higher scores on Psychopathic Deviate (Pd) acting out, and higher scores on Masculinity/Femininity (MF) sex role behavior and attitudes, than children from intact homes. Adolescents from homes in which a parent had died will have higher scores on depression (D) and moodiness, and more deviant scores on sex role behaviors (MF), when compared to the same sample.

2. Within the sample of children whose parents are divorced, differences in personality characteristics exist as a function of three variables. Those children who experienced the loss of a parent before age six will demonstrate higher scores on (Pd) acting out, and higher scores on (MF) sex role behavior and attitude than those whose parents were divorced after the child's sixth birthday. Those whose parents have remarried will exhibit more normal scores on (MF), sex role behavior and attitudes and more normal scores on (Pd), acting out, than those whose parents have not remarried. Children who are currently living with their natural mothers will show higher scores on (Pd) acting out, than those children who are living with their natural fathers.

Procedures: These hypotheses will be tested in two parts. The first will attempt to determine whether adolescents in psychotherapy who have lost at least one parent have different personality characteristics than those adolescents from divorce homes, homes in which a parent died, foster homes and intact homes will be made. The second topic of investigation, that of differences in personality characteristics of adolescents whose parents are divorced, will be achieved by grouping subjects by demographic variables. These variables are the age of the child at the time of the divorce, the current marital status of the parent with whom the child lives and the sex of the parent with whom the child lives.

STUDY I: COMPARISTON OF ALL RESIDENTIAL CATEGORIES: DIVORCE, DEATH, FOSTER HOME PLACEMENT AND INTACT HOME

Subjects: All subjects, those from broken homes and their matched peers from intact homes, were drawn randomly from amongst a total sample of children in the Marks et al, population. Four groups of children were compiled differing only on the residential characteristics of the child. (See Table 1.) The four groups were children whose custodians were foster parents and children whose parents were married and living together.

RESULTS

Mean T-scores for each of the four samples on all ten personality scales of the MMPI were compared in a sex (2) by residential status (4) analysis of variance design (See Table 2).

Significant differences were found on both the sex of child and residential status blockings. Analysis of variance statistics and subsequent tests, including the least significant differences (L.S.D.), were

computed. As hypothesized, differences were found on Pd and Mf for the residential status blockings. Children in foster homes ($\bar{x}$=81.11) and children from divorce homes ($\bar{x}$=77.39) had higher mean scores on Psychopathic Deviate than those children from homes in which a parent had died ($\bar{x}$=74.57) and those from intact homes ($\bar{x}$=75.41) (p. .05). On Masculinity-Femininity, the children of divorced parents ($\bar{x}$=55.43), children whose parents had died ($\bar{x}$=53.73), and foster children ($\bar{x}$=54.95) had significantly lower mean T-scores (p. 05) than the sample of children from intact homes ($\bar{x}$=60.45).

It should also be noted that all mean scores in Pd and scale 8 Schizoid (Sc) were approximately three standard deviations from the mean of the adolescent normative sample (see Figure 1). The implications are that the primary distinquishing characteristics of all adolescents in mental health facilities, patterns which differ substantially from normal adolescent populations, are the acting out behaviors and reported unusual thought content.

It is important to note that the code-types for all of the residential status categories were not significantly different. This is true for the combined groups of males and females (see Figure IA), the groups of males alone (see Figure II) and the groups of females alone (see Figure III). The implications of these findings are that, although significant differences were found on specific scales of aspects of personality, no differences were identified in major presenting problems as assessed by the MMPI code-types.

These results substantiate the hypothesis that personality characteristics of adolescents in psychotherapy vary in conjuction with the residential status of the individual. In specific, children from divorced or foster homes had higher scores on Pd than did children from homes in which a parent

died or from intact homes. Contrary to expectations, the sample of children from intact homes scored higher on Mf than did the samples of children who had lost at least one parent.

STUDY II: MMPI PROFILES OF CHILDREN OF DIVORCED PARENTS

The investigation into personality profiles of children from homes in which the natural parents have been divorced will be presented in two sections. The first will be the review of the children living with the natural mother and the second will be a comparison of profiles for adolescents living with the natural mother versus those living with the natural father.

1. MMPI Profiles for Children of Divorced Parents Who are Currently Living With the Natural Mother

Subjects: Group membership was based on three independent variables: sex of the child, the child's age at the time of the divorce, and the current marital status of the mother, the parent with whom the child lives. All children in these analyses were from homes in which the natural parents were divorced and the child was living with the natural mother (see Table 3).

RESULTS

Mean T-scores on each of the ten personality scales of the MMPI were compared in a sex (2) by marital status (2) by age at divorce (2) analysis of variance design (see Table 4).

Significant differences were found on two of the primary variables. Children who experienced their parents' divorce after the age of six showed significantly higher scores for Hysteria (Hy) ($\bar{x}<6=59.17$, $\bar{x}>6=63.89$), Paranoia (Pa) ($x<6=67.19$, $\bar{x}>6=73.77$), and Schizoid (sc) ($x<6=77.56$, $\bar{x}>6=84.00$). (See Table 4). The implications of these findings were

greater emotional reactivity, lack of interpersonal trust and feelings of alienation, isolation and withdrawal in children who had experienced the loss of a parent through divorce after their sixth birthday. Girls were found to have significantly higher mean scores ($\bar{x}$=79.69) than boys ($\bar{x}$=74.40) on Pd. (See Table 4.) This evidence implied more acting out in girls than boys when compared to their own sex-normed groups. When it is remembered that children from divorced families had higher mean scores on Pd than those from intact families, the statement can be made that girls of divorced parents had higher scores on Pd, or acting out behavior, than did boys from similar situations and more than all children from intact homes.

2. MMPI T-Scores for Children of Divorced Parents: Living with Natural Mother Versus Natural Father

It was hypothesized that the sex of the parent with whom the child is living might influence the personality characteristics of the child. For this reason, comparisons of MMPI profiles with regard to the sex of the parent that the child lives with were conducted.

Subjects: Subjects were two groups of 23 children of divorced parents (see Table 5.) These groups differed only in the sex of the natural parent with whom they are living, mother or father.

RESULTS

Mean scale scores were used in the composition of T-tests for each of the ten MMPI personality scales by each residential category (see Table 5). Significant differences were found on only one scale Hs (Hypochondriasis). Children living with their mothers showed significantly

higher scores ($\bar{x}$=65.68) than did those children living with their fathers ($\bar{x}$=55.83).

The derth of significant findings may be attributed to the fact that subjects were blocked on only one variable, the sex of the parent lost. Further categorization was desired but sufficient numbers of subjects were not available to perform such a manipulation. As has been demonstrated by the results of the preceeding section, a large amount of variance was accounted for through the inclusion of such variables as the age of the child at the time of the divorce and the sex of the child. As a consequence, comparative statements regarding these populations have limted impact.

DISCUSSION

Both hypotheses were essentially substantiated. This study identified significant differences in personality characteristics in adolescents from non-intact homes when compared to those from intact homes. These were primarily on scale Pd, acting out and Mf sex role behavior and attitudes. Children from broken and foster homes scored higher on Psychopathic Deviate than did those children from intact homes and homes in which a parent died. Contrary to expectations, all children who had lost at least one parent scored lower on Mf than children from intact homes. No significant differences in code-types or presenting problems, were found in comparisons of all of the residential status categories.

Significant results on differences among personality characteristics were obtained in three independent variables: residential status, age at loss and sex of parent lost. Residential status comparisons yielded significant differences on Pd acting out, and Mf sex role behavior, and attitudes for children missing at least one parent versus those from intact

homes. Analysis of age at loss yielded signficant differences for children experiencing parental loss after age six having more deviant scores on Hy, emotional reactivity, Pd, acting out, and Sc, unusual thought content. On the sex of parent variable, children living with divorced mothers had significantly higher scores on Hs, somatic complaints, when compared to those living with their fathers.

Comparisons with Prior Findings in the Literature

Personality differences associated with sex of the child were substantiated. Hetherington (1971, 1973) found inappropriate sexual acting out and sex role behaviors, aggressiveness, and anxiety for girls and inappropriate sex role behavior and anti-social and immoral behavior for boys from broken homes. In this study, increased acting out was observed in both males and females, with the latter sex exhibiting greater acting out. In addition, boys, particularly those from homes in which a parent died, demonstrated less appropriate sex role attitudes than normal male adolescents.

Significant numbers of children necessary to analyze the age at loss variables (blocking on age at loss as before or after age six) existed only for the population whose parents were divorced. Literature on this topic (Hetherington, 1966, 1972; Hetherington & Deur, 1971; Biller & Bahm, 1970) suggests that no behavioral problems are associated with a separation after age five. This was not found to be the case on this sample of adolescents. Significant differences were found on the age at divorce blocking, yet they were in the opposite direction than those found in the previously cited studies. In families in which the divorce occurred after the child's sixth birthday, significantly elevated scores were found on

Hy and Pa. This indicates a more emotionally reactive and interpersonally-cautious individual. As stated earlier, inconsistencies in these findings and those found in the research literature may be due to differences in the mental health characteristics of the research population employed. This study employed a skewed sample of adolescents in psychotherapy while the literature may represent studies which may have utilized a more random sample of young children and adolescents with these demographic characteristics.

The last hypothesis to be tested was that the current marital status of the natural parent with whom the child is living might have some influence on behavior problem patterns. It was anticipated that the remarriage of the parent would provide a replacement role model for the parent lost. However, no differences were related to this variable. Again, the skewed subject sample employed in this study may have cloaked differences which may exist in children who have not sought psychotherapy.

It is important to point out one possible difficulty in this design which may have arisen from the use of adolescents already in psychotherapy. First, this is obviously a skewed sample and findings can be accurately generalized to only a limited population, specifically, other children in mental health facilities with similar demographic characteristics. More important, however, is the fact that by using this disturbed sample, personality characteristics of children who have lost parents but are not experiencing psychological problems severe enough to require professional assistance may not be represented in the findings of this study. For example, children whose parents were divorced and remarried while the child

was young may not account for a large portion of the child referrals to mental health professionals. These children may not experience problems severe enough to require professional assistance. The results, however, are that little is known about their psychological make-up. As a consequence, a lack of significant findings in an area have implications only on severe behavior problems. Keeping this in mind, generalizations based on this research can be made to populations of children in mental health facilities with similar demographic characteristics.

This phenomenon may clarify the aforementioned findings on the child's age at divorce which were in conflict with earlier results. The Hetherington, et al. studies utilized samples of children not in psychotherapy. Subjects in this study were involved in therapeutic relationships. In short, the contradiction in findings may be attributed to the fact that equivalent samples were not employed in all of these studies.

Loss of a Parent and Associated Environmental Influences on the Learning of Personality Characteristics

Another topic of import and interest is the reasons for the observed behavioral differences in these children. Caplan (1961) has attributed these differences to the adaptive or maladaptive handling of a stressful situation, the loss of a parent. Bowlby (1973) hypothesized that the withdrawal and depressive reactions of children removed from their mothers are symptoms of what he calls "separation anxiety". Hetherington (1966, 1972) does not speculate on the etiology of these behaviors but simply describes the observations she has made. All of these explanations seem inadequate. The possible behavioral consequences are not a simple maladaptive-adaptive dichotomy.

Further insight may be gained from an analysis of the post parental-loss environment.

It has been suggested (Stolberg, 1973; Felner, Stolberg, & Cowen, 1975) that these differences in observed behavior patterns may be a consequence of factors falling under the general rubric of learning theory. Specifically, these are the limitation of models for behavior, in this case set by parents and peers, and the particular long-term reinforcement contingencies instituted by the significant individuals in the child's environment.

Attributing such patterns to learning phenomena provides insight into the question of etiology. Moral behavior, an aspect of human behavior initially defined as time-linked and genetically mediated (Kohlberg, 1958, 1963), has more recently been considered from a learning theory perspective. Constanzo, Coie, Grumet and Farnill (1973) determined that the level of moral behavior is not linked to biological development. Rather, the observed stages of moral development are merely a function of the expectations or contingencies set by the parents. If parents reinforce more advanced levels of such behavior, the children will display the same.

The effect of learning on development has been speculated in the area of sex role behaviors. Mischel (1970) and Mussen (1969) theorize that gender-appropriate responses are rewarded by parents and other socialization agents and, therefore, increase in frequency. Inappropriate sex role behaviors are likely to be punished and will consequently decrease in frequency.

An attempt to interpret the findings of this study from a learning theory approach will ensue. First, the atypical aspect of the environment which may relate to the reinforcement contingencies, and the role models

which are present must be identified. The deviating sex role behaviors observed in normal children who have lost parents (Hetherington, 1966) may be explained by the fact that these children lose the necessary role models on which to base their own gender-appropriate behaviors. When the same-sexed parent is not present, the adolescent may not have a model for his or her own sex role behaviors, or sex identification as some say. In addition, when both parents are not present in the home, the child does not have available the necessary models for interaction with the opposite sex. When both mother and father are present, a child can see what constitutes appropriate treatment of the opposite sex, how to approach the opposite sex, etc. When a parent is not present in the immediate environment, this model is lost. These are the influences on children from both divorced homes and homes in which a parent has died as noted by the results of this study.

Again, our samples demonstrated behavior patterns which were in oppostion to those found by Hetherington (1966). In this project, males from broken homes were observed to exhibit more normal behaviors than boys from intact homes. As before, this may be attributed to the differences in the samples employed. Males in this study whose parents were divorced may have had sex role models present in their environments and Hetherington's males may have not. The significant elevation on Mf for males from intact homes may result from the characteristics of the male role models with whom they are in close contact. These individuals may have been particularly passive or may not have been present with a great enough frequency to have any effect on the child's behaviors.

The increased acting out behaviors observed in children of single parents may be explained by a similar set of constructs. In normal cases of divorce

and in the majority of cases of the death of a parent, a father was absent from the home. In these cases, and in most cases of intact marriages in which the mother spends more time with the child, she is the major disciplinarian and sets limits for permissable behaviors. If this is the case, then it would follow that fathers, having less contact with the child, would be less accustomed to the role of primary disciplinarian, and would be less controlling and effective. They might raise less socially controlled children. The data in this study support this hypothesis. In cases of parental death, children whose fathers were the remaining parent demonstrated significantly higher scores on the scales which tap acting out behaviors, Pd.

A myriad of other learning-related factors might influence the observed behavior patterns. These learning theory phenomena are modeling and behavior shaping. A major influence on the child's behavior is the personality of the remaining parent. The child may be reinforced for imitating the behavioral characteristics of the surviving parent, or he may be reinforced for displaying behaviors which are complimentary to those of the surviving parent (McDermott, 1968; Tuckman & Regan, 1966). For example, if the lone parent is a hysterical and dependent person, the child may be reinforced for emitting behaviors which are classified as strong and supportive. Or, if the parent is authoritarian and domineering, contingencies may be instituted which will shape submissive and compliant behaviors.

The children may be reinforced for imitating behaviors of significant others in their environment which were displayed at the time of the parental loss (Stolberg, 1973; Tuckman & Regan, 1966). So, in the case of divorce

it can be assumed that acting out in the form of yelling and perhaps more violent behaviors may have been the model displayed by the parents (Tuckman & Regan, 1966). In homes in which a parent had died, this intrafamilial disintegration was probably not present (Tuckman & Regan, 1966). It is more likely that emotional displays such as crying and withdrawal were probably frequent and also reinforced when emitted by the children.

Evidence exists which suggests that these initial emotional displays, both the acting out and the moodiness and withdrawal, may not account, alone, for the more long-term personality characteristics found in the adolescent sample of this study. In a study by Stolbert (1973), children whose parents had died were observed to exhibit depressed behaviors severe enough to interfere with their functioning in school. However, abnormal levels of such moody and withdrawn behavior were not found in this sample employed in the current study. It might be concluded, therefore, that these unusual behaviors were temporary patterns.

The deviant characteristics observed in these adolscents may also be a consequence of the imitation of more stable personality characteristics of the family. In the case of divorce, parental acting out may be a common phenomenon. The model set by the parents is not an impermanent one. Children are affordedan ample opportunity to learn these inappropriate behaviors. In families where a parent has died, depressed behaviors displayed by significant others would be the expected, but perhaps temporary, model. This may account for the extreme moody and withdrawn behaviors of the children in the former study (Stolberg, 1973). Such behavior on the part of the child's role models and the contingencies for such behavior were probably temporary

and would be expected to have changed in the years following the parental death. Thus, abnormal frequencies of depressed behaviors would not be expected for this population. The extreme acting out observed in the adolescents of this study whose parents had died might be a result of ineffective contingency management.

Table 1

COMPARISON OF ALL RESIDENTIAL CATEGORIES:
SAMPLE SIZES

	Residential Characteristics			
	Divorce	Death	Foster Home	Intact Home
Male	24	24	24	24
Female	20	20	20	20

Table 2

COMPARISON OF MMPI T-SCORES BY ALL RESIDENTIAL STATUS CATEGORIES AND SEX OF CHILD

SCALE		SEX OF CHILD		RESIDENTIAL STATUS				F
		Female	Male	Divorce	Death	Foster	Intact	
Hs	Sex of Child	59.89	61.60					.828
	Residential Status			62.27	60.64	61.11	59.27	.437
	Interaction							.591
	Male			61.83	63.29	61.54	59.75	
	Female			62.80	57.45	60.60	58.70	
D	Sex of Child	64.71	66.63					1.085
	Residential Status			66.05	65.68	64.75	66.55	.172
	Interaction							.357
	Male			67.42	66.00	64.54	68.54	
	Female			64.40	65.30	65.00	54.15	
Hy	Sex of Child	64.33	60.16					7.073**
	Residential Status			61.64	62.16	62.50	61.91	.055
	Interaction							1.374
	Male			57.25	61.33	61.38	60.67	
	Female			66.90	63.15	63.85	63.40	
Pd	Sex of Child	81.39	73.56					17.634***
	Residential Status			77.39	74.57	81.11	75.41	2.464*
	Interaction							.626
	Male			72.92	70.04	79.46	71.83	
	Female			82.75	80.00	83.10	79.70	
Mf	Sex of Child	52.64	39.06					15.384***
	Residential Status			55.43	53.73	54.95	60.45	3.300*
	Interaction							1.793
	Male			56.54	57.63	56.38	65.71	
	Female			54.10	49.05	53.25	54.15	
Pa	Sex of Child	72.18	68.90					2.631
	Residential Status			70.30	71.09	69.08	70.18	.059
	Interaction							1.591
	Male			66.83	68.75	67.96	72.04	
	Female			74.45	73.90	72.40	67.95	
Pt	Sex of Child	69.61	62.64					2.152
	Residential Status			71.20	70.82	71.63	71.41	.027
	Interaction							.014
	Male			72.83	72.17	73.04	72.50	
	Female			69.25	69.20	69.90	70.10	

Table 2

(Cont.)

Sc	Sex of Child	78.56	84.90					5.902**
	Residential Status			82.20	80.36	83.25	82.25	.215
	Interaction							.435
	Male			84.46	83.96	87.88	83.23	
	Female			79.50	76.05	77.70	81.00	
Ma	Sex of Child	69.89	70.11					.017
	Residential Status			69.20	67.82	73.14	69.89	1.729
	Interaction							1.176
	Male			70.13	69.00	73.88	67.46	
	Female			68.10	66.40	72.25	72.80	
Si	Sex of Child	59.16	59.39					.020
	Residential Status			58.84	59.32	59.77	59.20	.059
	Interaction							.158
	Male			58.54	58.88	60.54	59.58	
	Female			59.20	59.85	58.85	58.75	

*p <.05
**p <.01
***p <.001

Table 3

COMPARISON OF MMPI T-SCORES FOR CHILDREN FROM DIVORCED HOMES LIVING WITH NATURAL MOTHER (CELL FREQUENCIES)

SEX	AGE AT DIVORCE	CURRENT MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER	
		REMARRIED	NOT REMARRIED
Male	6	13	12
	After 6	12	28
Female	Before 6	14	9
	After 6	8	18

Table 4

COMPARISON OF MMPI T-SCORES FOR CHILDREN FROM DIVORCED HOMES LIVING WITH NATURAL MOTHER BY AGE AT DIVORCE, CURRENT MARITAL STATUS AND SEX OF CHILD

MMPI SCALE		SEX OF CHILD		AGE AT DIVORCE		CURRENT MARITAL STATUS		F
		FEMALE	MALE	BEFORE SIX	AFTER SIX	REMARRIED	NOT REMARRIED	
Fs	Sex of Child	59.78	63.49					1.822
	Current Marital Status					60.49	62.88	.171
	Age at Divorce			59.06	63.95			2.969
	Marital Status/Age at Divorce Interaction							.142
	Before Six					58.85	59.33	
	After Six					62.70	64.50	
	Marital Status/Sex of Child Interaction							.520
	Male					63.24	63.65	
	Female					57.36	61.74	
	Age at Divorce/Sex of Child Interaction							.003
	Before Six	56.96	61.00					
	After Six	62.27	65.05					
	Three Way Interaction							1.734
D	Sex of Child	63.76	67.15					1.994
	Current Marital Status					64.68	66.40	.053
	Age at Divorce			63.23	67.48			3.002
	Marital Status/Age at Divorce Interaction							.001
	Before Six					62.78	63.81	
	After Six					67.25	67.59	
	Marital Status/Sex of Child Interaction							.416
	Male					67.16	67.15	
	Female					61.86	65.30	
	Age at Divorce/Sex of Child Interaction							.027
	Before Six	61.17	63.12					
	After Six	66.04	68.43					
	Three Way Interaction							.390

Table 4
(Cont.)

By	Sex of Child	62.25	61.34				1.006
	Current Marital Status					61.13	62.45	.009
	Age at Divorce			59.17	63.89			7.261**
	Marital Status/Age at Divorce Interaction							
	Before Six							.021
	After Six					59.19	59.14	
						63.75	63.96	
	Marital Status/Sex of Child Interaction							
	Male							1.258
	Female					61.76	61.08	
						60.41	64.48	
	Age at Divorce/Sex of Child Interaction							
	Before Six	59.39	58.96					.112
	After Six	65.54	62.83					
	Three Way Interaction							10.854***
Pd	Sex of Child	79.69	74.40					6.826**
	Current Marital Status					77.32	76.22	.081
	Age at Divorce			77.40	76.15			.099
	Marital Status/Age at Divorce Interaction							
	Before Six							.035
	After Six					77.89	76.76	
						76.55	75.98	
	Marital Status/Sex of Child Interaction							
	Male							2.622
	Female					76.76	72.93	
						77.95	81.11	
	Age at Divorce/Sex of Child Interaction							
	Before Six	79.22	75.72					.103
	After Six	80.12	73.58					
	Three Way Interaction							6.589**

Table 4
(Cont.)

Mf	Sex of Child	57.06	57.85					.132
	Current Marital Status					58.51	56.81	.728
	Age at Divorce			57.19	57.74			.182
	Marital Status/Age at Divorce Interaction							.121
	Before Six					57.81	56.38	
	After Six					59.45	57.00	
	Marital Status/Sex of Child Interaction							.153
	Male					57.76	57.90	
	Female					59.36	55.19	
	Age at Divorce/Sex of Child Interaction							4.334*
	Before Six	59.91	54.68					
	After Six	54.54	59.83					
	Three Way Interaction							.183
Pa	Sex of Child	72.16	70.12					.764
	Current Marital Status					72.38	70.03	2.166
	Age at Divorce			67.19	73.77			7.480**
	Marital Status/Age at Divorce Interaction							.438
	Before Six					68.19	65.90	
	After Six					78.05	71.91	
	Marital Status/Sex of Child Interaction							.035
	Male					72.20	68.83	
	Female					72.59	71.81	
	Age at Divorce/Sex of Child Interaction							.119
	Before Six	67.91	66.52					
	After Six	75.92	72.38					
	Three Way Interaction							.547

Table 4
(Cont.)

Pt	Sex of Child	68.98	71.94					.979
	Current Marital Status					69.87	71.22	.001
	Age at Divorce			67.75	72.79			3.275
	Marital Status/Age at Divorce Interaction							
	Before Six					67.81	67.67	.012
	After Six					72.65	72.85	
	Marital Status/Sex of Child Interaction							
	Male					71.12	72.45	.077
	Female					68.45	69.41	
	Age at Divorce/Sex of Child Interaction							
	Before Six	65.70	69.64					.287
	After Six	71.88	73.38					
	Three Way Interaction							.354
Sc	Sex of Child	79.69	82.49					.541
	Current Marital Status					82.26	80.61	1.155
	Age at Divorce			77.56	84.00			4.423*
	Marital Status/Age at Divorce Interaction							
	Before Six					77.37	77.81	.991
	After Six					88.85	81.89	
	Marital Status/Sex of Child Interaction							
	Male					84.80	81.05	.136
	Female					79.36	79.96	
	Age at Divorce/Sex of Child Interaction							
	Before Six	75.43	79.52					.127
	After Six	83.46	84.35					
	Three Way Interaction							1.529

Table 4
(Cont.)

Ma	Sex of Child	70.43	69.52					.103
	Current Marital Status					71.15	69.04	.640
	Age at Divorce			70.60	69.41			.074
	Marital Status/Age at Divorce Interaction							.954
	Before Six					70.19	71.14	
	After Six					72.45	68.09	
	Marital Status/Sex of Child Interaction							1.685
	Male					72.84	67.45	
	Female					69.23	71.41	
	Age at Divorce/Sex of Child Interaction							.683
	Before Six	69.35	71.76					
	After Six	71.38	68.13					
	Three Way Interaction							.480
Si	Sex of Child	60.16	57.43					1.769
	Current Marital Status					58.68	58.55	.008
	Age at Divorce			58.21	58.89			.200
	Marital Status/Age at Divorce Interaction							.039
	Before Six					58.15	58.29	
	After Six					59.40	58.67	
	Marital Status/Sex of Child Interaction							.000
	Male					57.72	57.25	
	Female					59.77	60.48	
	Age at Divorce/Sex of Child Interaction							.898
	Before Six	58.43	58.00					
	After Six	61.69	57.08					
	Three Way Interaction							.366

*p < .05
**p < .01
***p < .001

Table 5

COMPARISONS OF MMPI T-SCORES FOR CHILDREN FROM DIVORCED HOMES: LIVING WITH NATURAL FATHER OR NATURAL MOTHER

	PARENT CHILD LIVES WITH				
	MOTHER N=23		FATHER N=23		
MMPI SCALE	MEAN	S.D.	MEAN	S.D.	T
Hs	65.78	11.30	55.83	17.16	5.399*
D	67.26	12.79	67.35	12.97	.001
Hy	63.35	9.94	59.13	12.43	1.615
Pd	74.87	9.02	79.13	11.50	1.955
Mf	57.70	10.06	55.96	11.55	.297
Pa	71.70	13.49	71.26	16.26	.010
Pt	74.39	13.05	72.22	15.10	.273
Sc	83.09	21.41	79.43	18.94	.376
Ma	66.09	12.56	79.43	12.61	.001
Si	57.35	10.50	58.39	16.06	.068

*$p < .05$

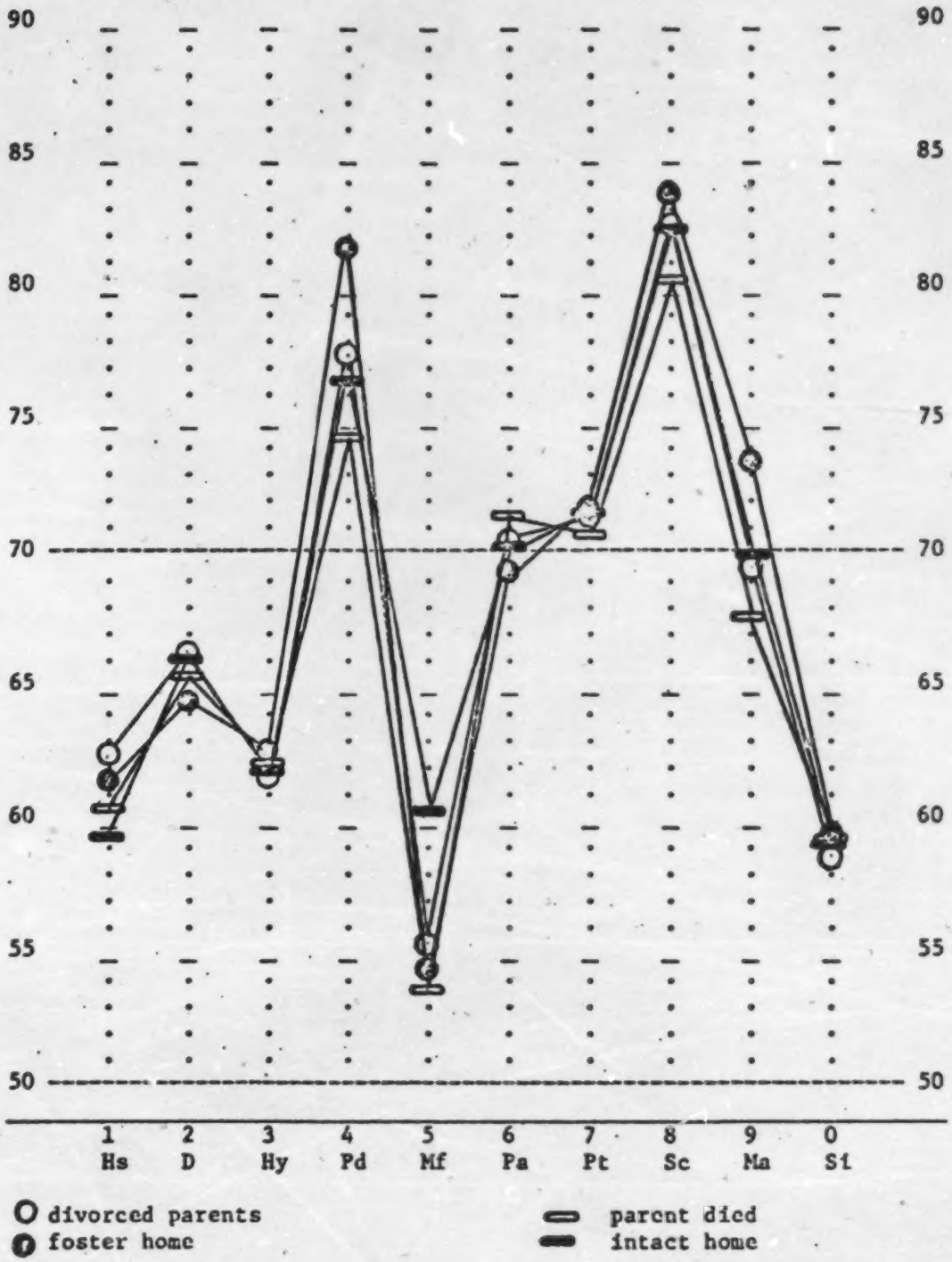

FIGURE I

GRAPHIC COMPARISON OF MMPI PROFILES FOR ALL RESIDENTIAL CATEGORIES

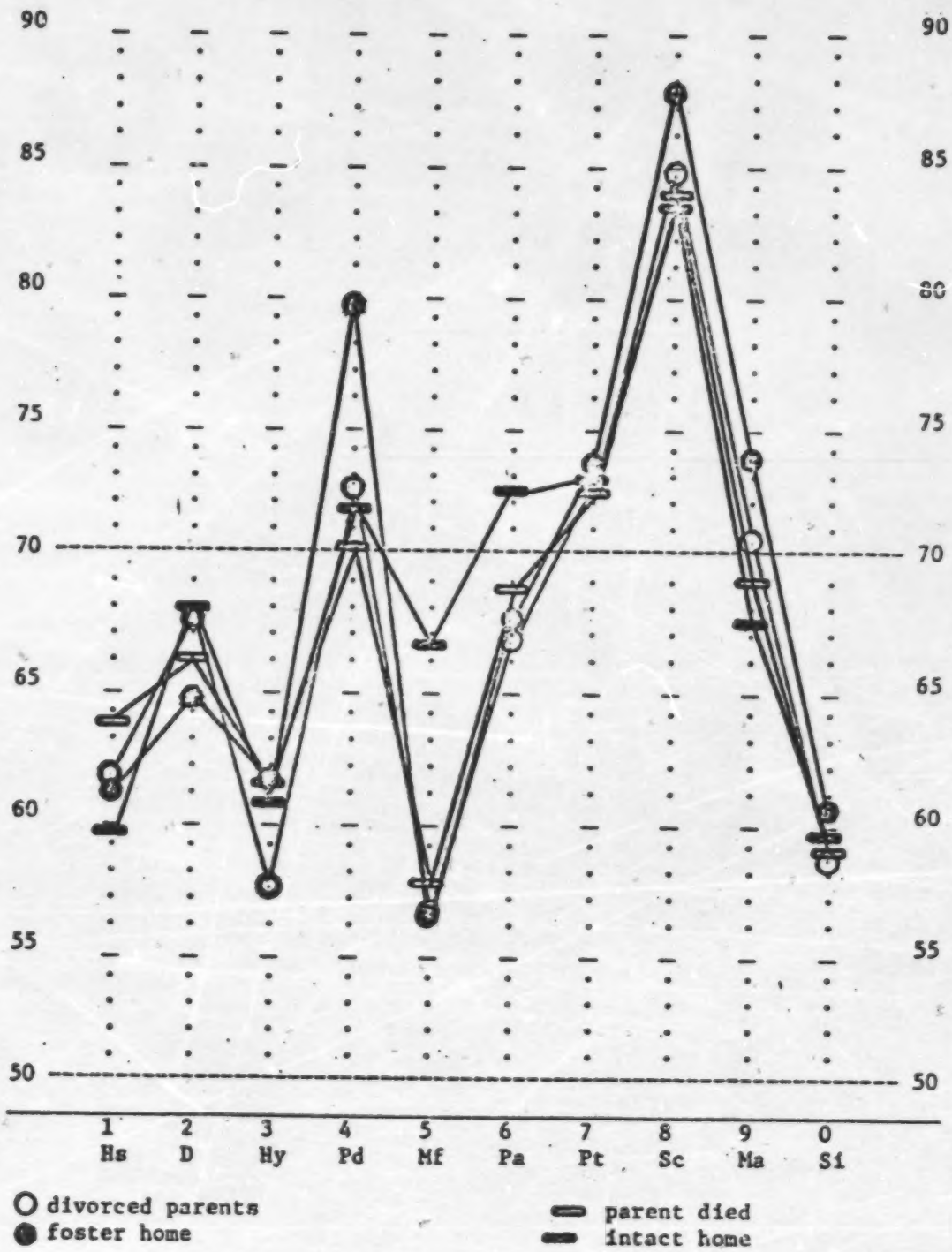

FIGURE II

GRAPHIC COMPARISON OF MMPI PROFILES FOR ALL RESIDENTIAL CATEGORIES

MALE SUBJECTS

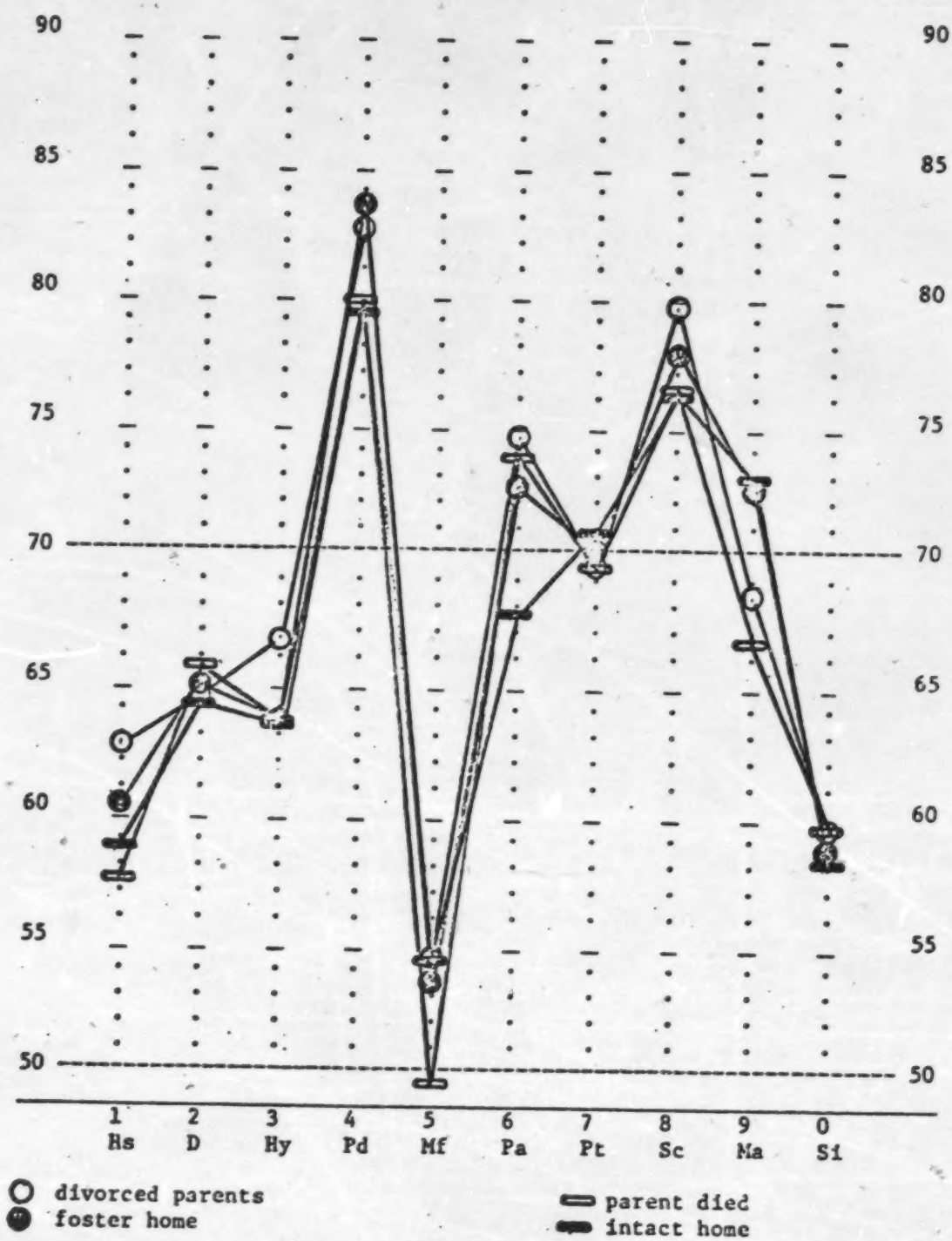

FIGURE III

GRAPHIC COMPARISON OF MMPI PROFILES FOR ALL RESIDENTIAL CATEGORIES

FEMALE SUBJECTS

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